Amusements Co-Night.

BILLY BIRCE'S OPERA HOUSE—8—Minstrela.

CASINO—8—" The Princess of Trebizonde."

DALT'S THEATRE—8:15—" Dollars and Sense."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—" The Rajah."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—" Excelsior."

STAR THEATRE—8—" Francesca da Rimini."

STANDAID THEATRE—8—" The Merry Duchess."

THEATRE COMIQUE—8—" The Mullican Guard Pienic."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—" The Cricket on theath."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—S—" Moths."

BTH AVENUE THEATRE—S—" A Celebrated Case."

SD AVENUE THEATRE—S—" Fritz In Ireland."

14TH STREET THEATRE—S—" Fedora."

23D STREET THEATRE—S—" The Danites."

Inder to Advertisements.

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THE TRIBUNE.

New-York Daily Tribune.

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Count Von Moltke and Alexandre Dumas were reported to be ill. ____ O'Donnell was indicted for the murder of Carey by a Grand Jury of London, and his trial was postponed until November 21. == It was stated that military operations in Tonquin had ccased. --- The Spanish Ambassador in Paris secured two months leave of absence. ____ An insurrection led by women was suppressed in Portugal. DOMESTIC.—Ex-Senator L. B. Sessions testified in

his own behalf on his trial for bribery at Albany, yesterday. - The Chi Phi Fraternity met at Albany. === The last two calls for bonds, it has been discovered, are likely to cause a large contraction in National bank note circulation. === Colonel Sprague, Miss Woodford, Burch, Aranza and Abraham won the Troy City races yesterday. - Mr. Dezendorf renews his accusation that the Mahone managers are assessing Government employes.

tennial celebration of the Harvard Medical School was held yesterday; an address was made by Dr. Holmes. — The Princeton team defeated the Rutgers team at baseball. ____ The trial of James H. Riley for murder was begun at Carmel, N. Y. Five New-England telephone companies have united with the Bell Company. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-W. H. Vanderbilt was

thrown from his wagon in Fleetwood Park, yesterday, but his injuries were not dan-Mayor Low was renominated by the Brooklyn Republicans. - The Tammany and County Democracy Conventions carried out the prearranged programme, - Irving, the murdered burglar, was buried in Greenwood, ____ The trial of." Steve" Raymond for forgery was begun. = The Rev. Theodore C. Williams was intalled as pastor of All Souls' Church, ____ The trial of Mrs. Eli Johnson's suit for an absolute divorce was begun in Erooklyn. Governor Cleveland refused to interfere in the case of Hovey. = The will of A. V. Stout was admitted to probate, : Sharp discussion was provoked in the Presbyterian Synod by resolutions criticising the actions of the recent Roman Catholic Council - A German tailor, in the annexed district, made a gallant fight against three burglars. Further criticism and defence of the management of the New-York Infant Asylum were made. === The Metropolitans won an easy victory over the New-York baseball nine, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.56 cents. Stocks generally were lower and fluctuating, and closed weak at partial recoveries.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and warmer weather. Temperature of government which might be devised would yesterday: Highest,51°; lowest, 39°; average, be inefficient and doomed to failure; and the semblymen from that county in the Legislature

This seems to be a great year for earthquakes. First Ischia, in the Mediterranean, was shaken up with terrible loss, then the island of Java and the Straits of Sunda were convulsed, and now the region about the Gulf of Smyrna in Asia Minor has been devastated. Comparatively insignificant shocks have been felt also at San Francisco and in one or two other places. Dispatches from Constantinople | Newburg addresses urging the soldiers to take state that the destruction of villages and towns | matters into their own hands, and by intimidain Asia Minor by this last visitation has been tion or force to obtain justice for themselves. great, and that a thousand lives have been de- It was in this crisis of the history of the victoristroyed. The region around Smyrna has been our Colonies that Washington's patriotism was

1880, but only two lives were lost.

In renominating Mayor Low last evening the Republicans of Brooklyn showed how sincerely devoted they are to the cause of honest and efficient municipal government. Mr. Low has performed his official duties in an able and nonpartisan manner, and deserved a renomination. He has received the approval of the citizens' movement, and that with Republican support probably insures his re-election. The Democrats would do themselves credit by accepting the inevitable and making Mr. Low their can-

didate also. The prospect for a union between the Repubticket seems to be improving. The Citizens' action of the Republicans, who in the evening and for the judicial nominations. From this list the Citizens' Committee will be asked to make selections. If a good union ticket is finally agreed upon in this way, there is a fair chance of electing it. Some of the names suggested by the Republicans we cannot recommend, yet there are some excellent ones among them, and to these the Citizens' Committee should give serious consideration.

The judge who presided in court yesterday when O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, was arraigned to plead, showed no disposition to treat the prisoner unfairly. An adjournment for over a month was readily granted, in order to allow witnesses for the defence to come from Cape Town, Africa. General Roger A. Pryor, one of O'Donnell's American counsel, was in court; but as he did nothing but sit quietly behind the other lawyers, no official notice was taken of his presence. Public opinion in this country, therefore, is not disturbed at the sight of the rebuff which some of the Irish agitators the American lawrer. They ought not to delay the sensation. Every day discounts it.

The Governor's refusal to interfere to save the life of young Hovey, the condemned murderer, will probably cause some kindhearted people who have become interested in his case a good deal of sorrow. But they should remember his crime. Hovey ordered his wife, who was nurssard. The paper will be promptly served by the nearest | ing a dying child, to bathe his feet. When his sister-in-law, a woman in very delicate health, remonstrated with him, he shot her dead. Until he was sentenced to death he was quite unconcerned over the deed he had committed, but since then the murderer has expressed great remorse. His outburst of rage yesterday when he heard that there was no hope for him shows, however, that he is not a deeply penitent man. The Governor made no mistake when he decided this case. It is not one that calls for mercy or maudlin pity.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The event which is to be celebrated to-day at Newburg is one of the landmarks of American nistory. The war for the independence of the Colonies, begun on April 19, 1775, and practi cally ended at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, was formally closed on October 18, 1783, when the proclamation for the disbandment of the troops in the field and on furlough was issued by the Continental Congress. On that day the proclamation was read in camp. The actual disbandment took place on November 2, in accordance with a general order issued by the Commander-in-Chief on the preceding day. New-York, the last post occupied by a British garrison, was evacuated on November 23. On December 4 Washington took leave of his officers in the main room of Fraunce's tavern at the corper of Broad and Pearl sts., and on December 23 he resigned his command of the army, which had already been disbanded, and retired to his farm at Mount Vernon.

The interval which clapsed between Yorkown and the proclamation of disbandment was Britain at Leeds, England, yesterday. - It was of war had been. The people of the Colonics advantage as compared with refiners in this reported at Constantinople that 1,000 persons bad had accepted with unerring instinct the surren- country in the matter of duty on the imported perished during an earthquake in Asia Minor. ——
August Siegert, the German painter, died, and

der of Cornwallis as the closing unilitary event raw material, and have therefore developed the form of the war, and the downfall of Lord North's business so far that the home market does not until October 18, when the Continental Congress | market their products here. had received definite information that the sovereignty and independence of the United Colonies | new one, England, France, Germany and other had been formally acknowledged. The British nations have at different times tried to encourage commanders had received orders early in 1782 an industry by paying bounties on exported proto suspend hostilities, and before the year closed duets. It is not the greatest of the objections Savannah, Charleston and other cities occupied to this plan that it has always led to frauds Erastus Brooks is sick at Ithaca. = The cen- by their garrisons had been evacuated, but Con- costly to the Government, and demoralizing to gress had not considered it prudent to disband the public service and to the people. The one the army on the Hudson until peace should be fatal objection is that the experiment has always declared. This period of inaction and suspense proved ineffective. The industry fostered in was fraught with danger to the Colonies. The this way never thrives. Those engaged in it country was exhausted; the treasury was bank- learn to rely upon the Government, and not upon rupt; the relations of the Colonies were inchoate | enterprise or skill, and are presently distanced and undetermined; a Government had yet to be by competitors who have only enterprise and created; the future of the people who had won skill to rely upon. Competition between differtheir independence after an heroic struggle was ent producers is killed, and that powerful stimwithout form and void. Great Britain, while ulus to improvement is withdrawn. In that reunwilling to continue the war, was sullen and spect the plan of giving bounties for exports disinclined to make peace. The chalter of dis differs radically from the system of protection by plomacy went on, and the creative energies of the duties on imports, for the latter encourages to Colonies, meanwhile, were paralyzed by delay the utmost competition in the home market. and uncertainty.

three forces were brought to bear upon the im- the production of rails in this country, so that poverished and loosely joined Colonies. One competition between domestic producers now endowed with constitutional powers; another was the caprice of an army which was clamoring for arrears of pay and impatient to be released from the enervating inaction of camp life; and the third was the good sense and patriotism of in Canada, if made at all, would probably end in the Commander-in-Chief. The army was con- its speedy abandonment, and in the complete ances. Morris was barely able to feed the rem- dition. nant of the Continental army, and found it utterly impossible to settle the arrears of pay. The Congress, in its helplessness, seemed to be thankless and heartless. The troops were disaffected; the officers despised the civilian politicians and affected to believe that any system replies of Congress to the military memorials of 1883. And since the Senators now in office caused extreme dissatisfaction and kindled a feeling of revolt. It was under these circumstances that Colonel Lewis Nicola, of the Penn- The name and purport of the bills introduced by sylvania Line, supported by a considerable num- each one of these legislators are given, particular ber of officers, proposed the establishment of a attention being of course devoted to local measmonarchy, with Washington as the American ures; so also is given the statement of the nosi-King George, and that, at a later period, Major | tion which each one of them took on the final John Armstrong scattered through the camp the

1875. Disturbances were test again in July in | with epical dignity. The Newburg sacresses | will be able to return a tolerably accurate anwere promptly dealt with in general orders; a swer to these questions. seditious meeting in the Temple was converted into a demonstration of loyalty to the Continental Congress; and the army, made subordinate to the will of the people, was finally disbanded after being taught to resist temptation and pro-

tected against its evil impulses. These are the historical associations which render the Washington Headquarters at Newburg sacred at all times to Americans. It is fitting that they should form to day the theme of oratory and patriotic reminiscence and be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies under the auspices of the Nation and State. Washington's military career was memorable mainly for licans and the Citizens' Committee on a local its disasters; for Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and Yorktown did not compensate for Committee adjourned yesterday to await the the reverses of Long Island, the retreat through the Jerseys, Brandywine, Germantown and Valdecided upon a number of names for Register ley Forge. It was at Newburg that his commanding personality achieved its grandest con-

THE CANADIAN SUCCESSION.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise are receiving the farewell greetings of the Queen's Canadian subjects, Addresses of a complimentary nature have been read to them at Ottawa, Montreal and elsewhere; royal salutes have been fired and large crowds have gathered to speed them on their homeward journey. The popular enthusiasm, however, is lukewarm in comparison with the remarkable demonstrations which greeted them upon their arrival five years ago. It is natural that the leave-taking should be less cordial and impressive than the welcome; but apart from the necessities of the case, it is evident that certain illusions which were entertained at the opening of the Marquis of Lorue's term have been dispelled, and that his true relations to the people of the Dominion are now more accurately discerned. At the outset his official station was overshadowed by his social in this city apparently believe will be offered to | distinction as the Queen's son-in -law. It was the presence of the illustrious lady by his side that gave significance to his appointment. At the close of his term the Canadians are convinced that the attempt to stimulate the loyalty of the Provinces by the selection of the Princess's husband as Governor-General has not been successful. It has been evident that the Princess has not enjoyed her stay in the Dominion, but has looked upon it as a period of exile, to be broken up by frequent journeys to England. The mimic court in the lumbermen's capital has been managed on principles of republican simplicity, and has left no social impression upon the public life of the Provinces. The Duke of Argyll's son is better liked now than he was when he came, but his relationship to the Queen has ceased to be regarded as a matter of political importance,

The Canadians have the practical instincts of English-born and French-bred colonists. They know that their future depends upon their own political genius rather than upon the character and services of the Imperial officials who temporarily represent the mother state. During the Marquis of Lerne's term of office a new economic system has been introduced, and the long series of deficits in the budgets of the Confederation have given place to a substantial surplus. There has been a marked improvement in their financial standing since the protective schedules were adopted. Their credit is better in London; great works of internal improvement have been undertaken; and the stability of the Confederation has been promoted in many ways. These are issues of fundamental importance to the Canadian people, and their leisure is fully occupied with them and with reflections upon the tendencies of republican institutions across the border. The appointment of a new Governor-General and the return of the Queen's son-inlaw and daughter dwindle into affairs of minor importance beside the political development and ultimate destiny of the Confederated Provinces.

SUGAR BOUNTIES,

Sugar refiners of Canada ask for a bounty Ministry had been a virtual acknowledgment suffice to consume the quantity produced by that hostilities were not to be prolonged by Eng- them. It is not very probable that the applicaland. Owing to the death of the Marquis of tion will be granted, but if it should, it would Rockingham, who headed the Ministry opposed enable the Canadian refiners to export their proto the war, and owing also to the interminable duct to this country, and to undersell the product delays of European diplomacy, the preliminary of American refiners. Even if this country articles of peace signed on November 30, 1782, should repeal all duties on raw sugar, as it not by Adams, Franklin, Jay and Laurens, were not | improbably may for quite other reasons, whensupplemented by the definitive treaty of Ver- ever the tariff shall next be revised, the bounty sailles until September 3, 1783. The proclama- on exports from Canada would give the refiners

The experiment here contemplated is not a

Thus we see that duties on foreign rails have In this period of exhaustion and suspense not only stimulated, but greatly over-stimulated, was the will of a Congress, which had not been holds down the price below the actual cost in some of the establishments. Because the bounty system proved both ineffective for good and positively mischievous, European nations have been compelled to abandon it. The experiment scious of its power and embittered by its griev- prostration of an industry now in promising con-

A USEFUL PIECE OF WORK.

The Young Republican Club of Brooklyn has issued a non-partisan and most valuable pamphlet for the guidance of the voters of Kings County at the ensuing election. It contains the record made by the present Senators and Aswere also members of the Legislature of 1882, their record during that year is also traced. passage of the bills in which Brooklyn or the County of Kings was specially interested. Some of these Senators and Assemblymen will be candidates for re-election. Have they earned another term by good and faithful service during the past term? Did they betray or conserve frequently visited by earthquakes. Many per- subjected to a supreme test. His patriotism and the interests of their constituents? With this some were killed by shocks there on May 12, sagacity prevailed. The royal bribe was refused pamphlet in his hand the Kings County elector

The club has done a good piece of practical

political work, and deserves the thanks of every citizen of Kings County, Republican or Democrat, who desires to see good men sent to and bad men kept out of the Legislature. We commend what they have done for the imitation of other political clubs that are willing to do the general public a good turn quite independent of party considerations. No provision is made in our governmental system requiring legislators to give an account of their stewardship. In a sense they are responsible to nobody. There is a section of the State Constitution that reads: "For any speech or debate in either house of the "Legislature the members shall not be ques-"tioned in any other place." But there is no constitutional provision that stands in the way of legislators who desire to render some account to their constituents of the manner in which they have performed their duties and fulfilled their pledges. But how often is such an account formally rendered? We have in mind a legislator of this State who spent several years in the Assembly and then was elevated to the Senate, who was accustomed at the end of his terms to call a meeting of his constituents in order that he might do for himself what this Brooklyn club has done for the legislators of Kings County. His idea was not patented. The pamphlet is not protected by copyright.

It would be well if the constraint of public opinion would induce all our Senators and Assemblymen to be as ready to meet their constituents at the end of a session of the Legislature as they are any time before election. And while the State waits for such a salutary custom to grow up, such a pamphlet as the one we have glanced at makes a good substitute. Who shall say that the realization on the part of Senators and Assemblymen that such a record was to be carefully prepared and extensively circulated in every county would not have a tendency to elevate the standard of legisla-

AMPLE CROPS IN 1883. The October report of the Agricultural Bureau is rather discouraging to those who have labored so hard to whittle down the crop of 1883 in or der to push up the price. Only a week ago The Produce Exchange Weekly published elaborate calculations to prove that the wheat crop must be over 25,000,000 bushels less than the bureau estimate of September 1, but now comes the October report, embracing averages based on recorded results of threshing in the different States, and stating that "the final average of "yield will not differ much from 11.3 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed 400,000,000 bushels, and may reach 420,000,000," The report of September 1 estimated a yield of 417,243,595, and the latest returns do not seem to warrant any material departure from that estimate.

Moreover, we have the detailed statement of injury to the corn crop by the frosts of September, which interested parties insisted would reduce the yield to 1,200,000,000 or 1,300,000,000 bushels. The official return, after giving the averages of condition for the different States, says: "The product of the "year will be close to 1,600,000,000 bushels, with more soft corn than last year, mostly in regions that consume their entire crop. The largest crops ever grown were a little over 1,700,000,000 bushels; the crop of 1882 has been exceeded only twice, and the crop of 1883 exceeds that by 4 per cent in acreage, but falls below it 5 per cent in condition. There can be no doubt, if these returns are correct, that from last year, more wheat and more corn than that they are destitute of bowels of compassion. it has ever yet been able to sell and consume in a single year.

The oat crop is altogether the largest ever grown, the bureau report making it about 500,000,000 bushels. The barley crop will average between one and two bushels to the on Secretary of State in 1880, and 10,000 below the acre more than that of last year, and will be vote on President in that year. Some of the papers FOREIGN.—A conference was near by now representatives of the Liberal associations of Great period as critical as the six years and six months them to export their product. They have the ported as in better condition than in any year whether the majority against the Prohibition ince 1875, and the prospect is favorable for a amendment was correctly stated at 70,000, or large yield. It may be added, also, that the estimated yield of cotton is 6,000,000 bales, which, though less than the yield of last year, has been only twice exceeded.

With an abandant supply of all the great staoles, this country ought presently to free itself from the embarrassments which attend business. The chief impediment to rapid recovery is the excessive speculation in products, which constantly interferes with their natural distribution and makes industry too dependent upon tion of disbandment was therefore deferred of that country some advantage in seeking to the result of gambling operations in a few chief

> LAMENTING PROFITABLE CLIENTS. There are some sincere mourners over the podies of the two thieves who were shot in the Sixth-avenue saloon on Tuesday morning. Certain attorneys have lost two profitable clients. If all our ruffians and law-breakers could turn their weapons upon each other instead of upon peaceful people, a much-needed purificaion of our temple of justice would result. That noble edifice is now sheltering too many confed-

rates of thieves. In this city there is a class of lawyers all whose espicable ingenuity is devoted to saving the rilest criminals from the just consequences of their misdeeds. They defend these rascals, not as a matter of professional obligation or as a necessary but distasteful means of livelihood, but secause they are friends and fellows of the riminals, and rejoice in the congenial work, Too cowardly to take first part in the actual they always get more than their share of the poil, and too often they succeed in saving their onfederates from punishment. Negotiators of stolen bonds, receivers of stolen goods-that is their real business, though they masquerade as members of an honorable profession. Such lawvers will lament over the deaths of Irving and Walsh, while honest men cannot but feel satis-

THE LAW ABOUT FEMALE PERSONS.

The cause of woman goes marching on. It has just received a strong impetus from an opinion rendered by the Attorney-General of Massachusetts, He has officially informed Governor Butler that a woman is not a " person,"—not legally. Physically, intellectually, morally, spiritually, aesthetically, equitably, rightfully, really, truly, and in the dieionary, a woman is a " person." Nevertheless, not a person" in the eyes of the law. No wonder every oman of spirit as she ponders upon such a decision feels inclined to damn the eyes of the law with faint and hollow praises. The eyes of the law indeed! If the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness." The dictionary defines a " peron" as " a living soul," " a self-conscious being," a moral agent," " a living human being," " a man, roman or child," "an individual of the human All the same the law of Massachusetts, expressing itself at the mouth of the Attorney-General, does not hesitate to declare that whatever woman is, she is not a "person"—not legally.

O woman, in our hours of case O woman, in our hours of case Uncertain, coy, and hard to please, And variable as the shade By the light quivering aspen made. When pain and angulsh wring the brow, A ministering angel thou, But not a "person."

Well, it is such decisions as this that help rather

than hinder the cause of woman. For they have a tendency to make every woman on this Continent madder than a March hare with the tooth-ache And when the entire American womankind become mastered-that is to say mistressed-by such a passion, all at once, the object of their holy but consuming wrath had better stand from under. The Attorney-General of Massachusetts will see the propriety of either taking to the timber or getting the law relating to "persons" radically amended.

The Rev. Mr. Houghton, of New-Haven, whose sermon upon the Lewis trial has made him famous, is fond not only of fast preaching but of fast driving. If the newspaper reports do not do him injustice, it is his ambition to own the fastest horse in New-Haven, and when he finds one of greater speed than his own he straightway buys him. Just now it appears that there is some scandal not only among his congregation but among the gentlemen of the turf, who are probably not so strict in their deas, because Mr. Houghton's horse Borax was entered in the Danbury races under the name of Allen and as the property of a dentist named Brothers. To change the name of a horse without due notice is a serious matter on the turf. Betting men cannot keep track of the records of horses if their names are constantly changed. So a fine of \$50 was imposed, and "Allen" did not run, because Mr. Brothers had not the money. On Tuesday the horse appeared at the New-Haven races under his real ame, but it was announced that he could not run until the Danbury fine had been paid, and another one for changing the name back from Allen to Borax. Both were paid by Mr. Houghton, the horse won the race, and cleared a profit for him. Now the question is whether Mr. Houghton's congregation will be pleased with conduct which even the turfmen do not regard as proper.

We notice that one of our inventive fellow-citizens received a prize at the Fisheries Exhibition for "an explosive harpoon." This, we take it, is a haroon which, not content with stabbing a monster of the deep, supplements that insult by blowing him out of water and filling the air with his fragments. The future of the whale looks dark-unless, perchance, this item meets the eye of Mr. Bergh. By the way, Mr. Purcell, don't you wish you had be armed with an explosive harpoon at the Buffalo Convention? If you could have inserted it in the Manning machine good and deep, you might have sent Maynard and his forces flying over Lake Eric and captured the nomination which was so meanly denied you.

A Shakespearean jury has been collected on the Rhode Island coast to interpret Crowner's law. The ody of a man which had been in the water so long as to be utterly unrecognizable was washed ashore near Watch Hill light and duly inspected by the Coroner and his associates. There was no possil clew either to the man's identity or to the cause of death. The men connected with the life-saving station explained when and where they had found the body, and there was no other evidence. The ury, however, after a period of profound reflection endered a verdict that the deceased had come to his leath as the result of misfortune. In reaching this onelusion they were not apparently influenced by the fact that the man was dressed in a knit-ribbe woollen shirt with a blue cotton jumper over it, no by the presence of an India ink mark on the inside of his right arm. Probably their judgment that it was a death from misfortune was based upon a disriminating series of argals, to the effect that the man had not gone to the water and consequently that the water must have come to him, and " he that is not guilty of his own death shortens not his own life," but is only the victim of misfortune.

Without desiring at this time to plunge into the English-Irish division of foreign politics, we beg leave to suggest to that committee of justices which decided that O'Donnell should not be allowed to reame the chewing of tobacco, that they are too hard-hearted for this world. History has pilloried Nero as a master of cruelty. But Nero was never accused of stopping a fellow-creature's tobacco-The justices in question may be just, but a postthe country has available, with its large surplus | mortem examination would surely disclose the fact

> It is of some little interest to note that the vote in Ohio was not the largest ever cast, as many have said. The total vote, as finally announced by the Cincinnati newspapers, nearly a week after the election, is 711,691. This is 3,000 below the vote whether it should have been 35,000. To be adopted the amendment must receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election, and the amendment therefore required 355,846 votes to carry. It received 320,608, and so fell 35,108 votes short of the number recorded. But under the law all ballots not bearing the word "Yes" are counted in the negative, whether the ballot said "No" or not. Counting in this way there were 390,983 votes against the amendment, and a majority of 70,375.

The Democracy of this State kept away from the tariff at the Buffalo Convention. Those that regard the tariff as an issue that deserves better treatment may be relied upon to keep away from the Demo cratic ticket on election day.

General Raum, who was for more than six years a nost efficient Commissioner of Internal Revenue, makes some suggestions in The North American Review regarding the Civil Service. Not being in sympathy with the Civil Service Reform movement n all its features, General Raum is auxious to show the excellent condition of the service under the partisan system. He shows that, in the Treasury Department, of a total force of 2,250, 135 have served wenty years and upward; 425, fifteen years; 414, ten years; and so on, the average tenure being nearly ten years. In the Internal Revenue Burea the terms of service of nearly one-half range from thirteen to twenty-one. He seems to think the ten years' average too high, for while he concedes that the competitive examinations will be beneficial, he restates the idea often urged by him in his official reports that there should be a four years' term for clerks, who would be eligible for reappointment for another term of four years. This idea, fortunately dundering of safes and vaults and silver closets, has never found favor in Congress. It would afford clerks a limited sense of security during the four years' terms, but by limiting service to eight years would introduce just that system of rotation which it is the aim of the new law to break down entirely As for the present Civil Service, the fact that it has been, especially of late years, as good as any partisan service could be expected to be, has been re peatedly recognized, at least in The Tribune.

> A public man who is forced to talk to reporters of all degrees finds now and then, when he reads the papers, that he has been uttering transcendent nonsense-if the reporter is to be believed. The Herald's report of a talk with Senator Sherman is the latest case in point. He is made to say that ' the Senate " passed a tariff' act by which, among other things, a duty was levied on wool ; " also that there are in Ohio large numbers of farmers who raise sheep, and consequently (sic) wool." They naturally did not feel pleased at the placing of a daty on wool." A photograph of this reporter's mind with reference to the duty on wool would resemble an inscription on a tea-box.

PERSONAL.

President Porter and Professor Richards will represent Yale at the coming convention of college officers for considering the relations of athletic ports to college life.

Mr. Wallace Bruce, the lecturer, of Poughkeepsie, has given to the poem which he will read at the Newburg Ceutennial to-day the title of "The Long Drama." It is said to contain some stirring stanzas. Mr. Frederic H. Cowen, the English composer, who is to conduct his oratorio of "St. Ursula," for the Oratorio Society next month, will sail by the Ari-tona on November 3. He intends to conduct in Boston also and other cities.

Miss Emily Faithfull is again on her way to the

United States on a lecturing tour, and expects also to visit Australia before returning home. She has recently been lecturing in England on "Modera Shams"—particularly with reference to social life.

Dr. William A. Newell, Governor of Washington Territory, met with a distressing accident on Monday in Trenton, N. J. He was thrown from a streetcar platform by a sudden start of the horses, and one of the wheels passed over his shoulder, inflicting serious bruises.

Unhappy Europe! The London Echo says that M. de Blowitz, Parls correspondent of The London Times, was asked the other day if he thought it safe for him to leave Paris at a time when the general ontlook of Continental politics is so gloomy. " Oh," replied the friend of kings and emperors, "that is all blague! In any case I must allow Europe to shift for itself." Poor Europe!

Mr. W. H. H. Murray didn't fulfil his engagement to lecture at Meriden, Conn., on Monday evening, alleging, in a telegram, bad weather as an excuse for his absence. Meriden people were much disappointed, as it was in that community that he first achieved fame as a preacher. The disagreeable story that he stayed away because he feared Connecticut creditors appears to lack foundation in fact, as Mr. Murray has lately informed all his creditors in that State that he is ready to settle with them as soon as they will send in their bills.

ITHACA, Oct. 17 .- Erastus Brooks, who is here attending the trustee meeting of Cornell University, is prostrated with pleurisy.

GENERAL NOTES.

To the long catalogue of ills that flesh is heir o an English doctor has added a new disease which he calls "exam. fever," and which he says is developed by the severe strain which boys and girls undergo in competitive examinations. The Social Science Congress, before which the statement was made, has resolved to memorialize the Government to take steps against its

"The scion of a noble house cast from the raging sea of life upon the shores of Oregon" has revealed his identity to a reporter of The Portland Northrest News, and stands confessed Emil Hugo Ney, grandson of the defunct Marshal. He never before told a living soul who he was, and he probably wouldn't have mentioned the subject now except that he is laying his pipes to succeed to the estate of his paternal uncle, the late Count Napoleon Ney, and needs the support of the

During the past year the construction of the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, Santa Clara County, Cal., has advanced rapidly, and it is now possible to gain an idea of the magnitude of the undertaking. Of the \$700,000 bequeathed for the purpose, from \$350,000 to \$400,000 will be expended upon buildings and apparatus, and the rest will be invested for the support of the observatory. Captain Frazier, who is in charge of the work, has introduced several important devices in his plans, the most important of which concerns the ms plans, the most important of which concerns the revolving of the dome, for which the drawings have been made and approved by eminent architects. The observer sitting in his chair is to direct the movements of the dome (the chair revolving with it) by means of a lever connected with the pneumatic apparatus which furnishes the power.

The Oriskany monument will be completed this week so far as the stone shaft is concerned, and the oronze tablets for the panels which break the four sides of the base are in course of preparation. For these tabets and the ordering of the ground the sum of \$2,000 is still needed. The shaft and pedestal are eighty-four and a half feet high. One of the tablets is to bear the following inscription, written by Professor Edward Worth, of Hamilton College: "Here was fought the battle of Oriskany on the sixth day of August, 1777; here British invasion was checked and thwarted; here Seneral Nichelas Herkimer, intrepid leader of the American forces, the mortally wounded, kept command of the fight till the enemy had fied. The life-blood of more than two hundred patriot beroes made this battle-ground sacred forever.—This monument was built A. D. 1883, in the year of Independence 107, by grateful dwellers in the Mohawk Valley, under the direction of the Onelda

MUSIC.

RIVAL OPERA REPERTORIES. The eager rivalry between Mr. Abbey and Mr. Mapleson, the fact that one has a reputation as an opera manager to make, and the other a reputation

to sustain, give a guarantee to the people of greater fidelity to published promises this season than impressarios are wont to exhibit. We have already intimated as much in a discussion of the season's social and artistic prospects, and recur to it now only because Mr. Mapleson has since the publication of that article renewed his assurances of fair dealing in the advertising columns of the newspapers as well as by word of mouth, and has seen fit to accept publicly THE TRIBUNE'S mild censure of the plan to foist again the old barrel-organ repertory upon a public that has frequently shown its willingness to pay generously for interesting novelties. It is true that and at the other with "La Sonnambula" our managers do not bear witness to a very profound change of heart, but we are little inclined to gramble at this arrangement when we reflect that it will present Mme Nilsson and Mme. Gerster in their best parts and that the hurry and bustle which have attended the preparations at both houses would have made the presentation of novelties in a meritorious manner all but impossible. A few weeks of grace, therefore, all will be willing to concede in order that the wheels of the complex operatic machinery may learn to move smoothly.

But when this is accomplished, let us see what it is that we are told to expect. The list of two-score or more operas from which " selections will be made by Mr. Mapleson is the well-thumbed old leaf of his stereotyped prospectus, so we need waste no time over it. The selections will doubtless be the old ones. But he makes some explicit promises, and these we are inclined to believe he will keep. Gounod's comparatively unfamiliar operas "Romeo e Giulietta" and "Mirella" are listed, with Mme. Patti as the sweet maid of Verona in the first, and Mme. Gerster as the titlecharacter in the second. Then, too, Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra" is to be revived in order to permit Mme, Patti to renew her early triumphs as Minetta. Mme. Pappenheim's presence in the Academy troupe supplies the tragic element and infuses some German blood into the repertory; accordingly we have "Norma," one of the monuments of the old style of Italian serious opera, and 'Oberon," a fragrant blossom of German romantieism which was checked in its development by the untimely death of its creator. The fact that this opera will be given by the once manag it of Her Majesty's will probably insure its production according to the traditions of the old London house with the recitatives which Sir Julius Benedict, a pupil of Von Weber, substituted for Planche's spoken dialogue. In any event "Oberon" will be one of the bright spots in the season's record. Two light operas are added for no better reason than that they afford the two stars of high magnitude opportunities to shine. They are

"Crispino e la Comare " and "L' Elisir d' Amore. The explicitness in Mr. Abbey's book of good in tentions and printed promises extends to a list of twenty-four operas. For the sake of the record we set them out here in full:

Faust	Gouno
Lucia di Lammermoor	. Doniger
Lacretia Bergia	Donizer
Lacrena Bergat	Doneset
Linda di Chamounix	Bonniel
A LOW CONTROL CO. C.	A START SERVE
Roberto il Diavolo	MEASTRE
Gli Ugnotti	меуетич
Il Profeta	Meyerber
Fra Diayelo	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Amleta	Thom:
Migraph	Lania.
Otello	Research
Il Barbiere di Siviglia	Rosell
Lohengrin	Wagne
I Puritaui	13, 110
La Sonnambula	Relit
Mcfistofele	Fire
Mensioleic	37.200
Le Nozze di Figare	**********
Don Giovanui	* * * * 24 136.15
Carmen	····· Billi
La Traviata	annes Ville
Il Trovatore	103
Rigoletto	Acces 6 127
Marta	I'luto
his is a beauty abouting for a name of	

This is a brave showing for a new company, and it might prove impossible of fulfilment were it not that the members of the company are veterans and under the command of a most capable and experienced general. The embarrassments are therefore much more likely to arise in the mechanical department than in the artistic, for it will be no easy task in a new house to meet the extravagant requirements which a few of the operas enumerated make in the way of stage settings. "La Gioconda," the novelty of the last London season, has in it the material for a splendid spectacle. Its first act plays in the court-yard of a ducal palace at Padua; its second on board ship at sea, and this ends with a conflagration